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CIPP/US Exam Practice Questions With 100% Correct Answers 2024

Which of the following definitions best defines privacy as cited in the text and related to privacy law?

- A. The desire of people to freely choose the circumstances and the degree which individuals will expose their attitudes and behavior to others.
- B. The ability of an individual to not be observed or disturbed by other people.
- C. The desire of people to be free from surveillance by the government or undue public attention while residing on their personal property.
- D. The right of an individual or group to seclude themselves from other individuals or organizations. - Correct Answer-A. The desire of people to freely choose the circumstances and the degree which individuals will expose their attitudes and behavior to others.**

In most cases, the FTC settles disputes through consent decrees and consent orders. What is the maximum length of a consent decree?

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IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States) Exam is a certification exam offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) for individuals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and expertise in privacy laws, regulations, and practices in the United States. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is designed for professionals who work with personal data and need to comply with privacy laws and regulations, such as data protection officers, privacy consultants, privacy attorneys, and compliance professionals.

The CIPP/US certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to privacy, including federal and state regulations, information management practices, data breach notification laws, and privacy program management. CIPP-US Exam is intended for professionals who work in the privacy field, including lawyers, compliance officers, and privacy consultants.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Declan has just started a job as a nursing assistant in a radiology department at Woodland Hospital. He has also started a program to become a registered nurse.

Before taking this career path, Declan was vaguely familiar with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). He now knows that he must help ensure the security of his patients' Protected Health Information (PHI). Therefore, he is thinking carefully about privacy issues.

On the morning of his first day, Declan noticed that the newly hired receptionist handed each patient a HIPAA privacy notice. He wondered if it was necessary to give these privacy notices to returning patients, and if the radiology department could reduce paper waste through a system of one-time distribution.

He was also curious about the hospital's use of a billing company. He questioned whether the hospital was doing all it could to protect the privacy of its patients if the billing company had details about patients' care.

On his first day Declan became familiar with all areas of the hospital's large radiology department. As he was organizing equipment left in the hallway, he overheard a conversation between two hospital administrators. He was surprised to hear that a portable hard drive containing non-encrypted patient information was missing. The administrators expressed relief that the hospital would be able to avoid liability. Declan was surprised, and wondered whether the hospital had plans to properly report what had happened.

Despite Declan's concern about this issue, he was amazed by the hospital's effort to integrate Electronic Health Records (EHRs) into the everyday care of patients. He thought about the potential for streamlining care even more if they were accessible to all medical facilities nationwide.

Declan had many positive interactions with patients. At the end of his first day, he spoke to one patient, John, whose father had just been diagnosed with a degenerative muscular disease. John was about to get blood work done, and he feared that the blood work could reveal a genetic predisposition to the disease that could affect his ability to obtain insurance coverage. Declan told John that he did not think that was possible, but the patient was wheeled away before he could explain why. John plans to ask a colleague about this.

In one month, Declan has a paper due for one of his classes on a health topic of his choice. By then, he will have had many interactions with patients he can use as examples. He will be pleased to give credit to John by name for inspiring him to think more carefully about genetic testing.

Although Declan's day ended with many questions, he was pleased about his new position.

Based on the scenario, what is the most likely way Declan's supervisor would answer his question about the hospital's use of a billing company?

- **A. By pointing out that contracts are in place to help ensure the observance of minimum security standards**
- B. By suggesting that Declan look at the hospital's publicly posted privacy policy
- C. By describing how the billing system is integrated into the hospital's electronic health records (EHR) system
- D. By assuring Declan that third parties are prevented from seeing Private Health Information (PHI)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 174

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Cheryl is the sole owner of Fitness Coach, Inc., a medium-sized company that helps individuals realize their physical fitness goals through classes, individual instruction, and access to an extensive indoor gym. She has owned the company for ten years and has

always been concerned about protecting customer's privacy while maintaining the highest level of service. She is proud that she has built long-lasting customer relationships.

Although Cheryl and her staff have tried to make privacy protection a priority, the company has no formal privacy policy. So Cheryl hired Janice, a privacy professional, to help her develop one.

After an initial assessment, Janice created a first of a new policy. Cheryl read through the draft and was concerned about the many changes the policy would bring throughout the company. For example, the draft policy stipulates that a customer's personal information can only be held for one year after paying for a service such as a session with personal trainer. It also promises that customer information will not be shared with third parties without the written consent of the customer. The wording of these rules worry Cheryl since stored personal information often helps her company to serve her customers, even if there are long pauses between their visits. In addition, there are some third parties that provide crucial services, such as aerobics instructors who teach classes on a contract basis. Having access to customer files and understanding the fitness levels of their students helps instructors to organize their classes.

Janice understood Cheryl's concerns and was already formulating some ideas for revision. She tried to put Cheryl at ease by pointing out that customer data can still be kept, but that it should be classified according to levels of sensitivity. However, Cheryl was skeptical. It seemed that classifying data and treating each type differently would cause undue difficulties in the company's day-to-day operations. Cheryl wants one simple data storage and access system that any employee can access if needed.

Even though the privacy policy was only a draft, she was beginning to see that changes within her company were going to be necessary. She told Janice that she would be more comfortable with implementing the new policy gradually over a period of several months, one department at a time. She was also interested in a layered approach by creating documents listing applicable parts of the new policy for each department.

Based on the scenario, which of the following would have helped Janice to better meet the company's needs?

- A. Removing the financial burden of the company's employee training program
- **B. Spending more time understanding the company's information goals**
- C. Explaining the importance of transparency in implementing a new policy
- D. Creating a more comprehensive plan for implementing a new policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Wiley study guide, one of the steps in developing a privacy policy is to conduct a privacy assessment, which involves identifying the organization's information goals and needs, as well as the legal and regulatory requirements that apply to its data collection and use practices³. By spending more time understanding the company's information goals, Janice would have been able to tailor the privacy policy to fit the company's business model and customer expectations, while still complying with the relevant privacy laws and standards. This would have also helped Janice to address Cheryl's concerns about the impact of the policy on the company's operations and customer relationships, and to propose solutions that balance privacy protection and service delivery.

References:

1: <https://iapp.org/certify/cippus/>

2: <https://iapp.org/certify/get-certified/cippus/>

3:

<https://www.wiley.com/en-be/IAPP+CIPP+US+Certified+Information+Privacy+Professional+Study+Guide-p-9>

4:

<https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/quiz/10-CIPP-US-practice-questions-to-test-your-privacy-knowledge>

5: <https://www.study4exam.com/iapp/free-cipp-us-questions>

<https://www.passitcertify.com/iapp/cipp-us-questions.html>

NEW QUESTION # 175

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION

When there was a data breach involving customer personal and financial information at a large retail store, the company's directors were shocked. However, Roberta, a privacy analyst at the company and a victim of identity theft herself, was not. Prior to the breach, she had been working on a privacy program report for the executives. How the company shared and handled data across its organization was a major concern. There were neither adequate rules about access to customer information nor procedures for purging and destroying outdated data. In her research, Roberta had discovered that even low-level employees had access to all of the company's customer data, including financial records, and that the company still had in its possession obsolete customer data going back to the 1980s.

Her report recommended three main reforms. First, permit access on an as-needs-to-know basis. This would mean restricting employees' access to customer information to data that was relevant to the work performed. Second, create a highly secure database for storing customers' financial information (e.g., credit card and bank account numbers) separate from less sensitive information. Third, identify outdated customer information and then develop a process for securely disposing of it.

When the breach occurred, the company's executives called Roberta to a meeting where she presented the recommendations in her report. She explained that the company having a national customer base meant it would have to ensure that it complied with all relevant state breach notification laws. Thanks to Roberta's guidance, the company was able to notify customers quickly and within the specific timeframes set by state breach notification laws.

Soon after, the executives approved the changes to the privacy program that Roberta recommended in her report. The privacy program is far more effective now because of these changes and, also, because privacy and security are now considered the responsibility of every employee.

Based on the problems with the company's privacy security that Roberta identifies, what is the most likely cause of the breach?

- A. Fraud involving credit card theft at point-of-service terminals.
- B. Lost company property such as a computer or flash drive.
- **C. Mishandling of information caused by lack of access controls.**
- D. Unintended disclosure of information shared with a third party.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 176

An organization self-certified under Privacy Shield must, upon request by an individual, do what?

- A. Suspend the use of all personal information collected by the organization to fulfill its original purpose.
- **B. Provide the identities of third parties with whom the organization shares personal information.**
- C. Provide the identities of third and fourth parties that may potentially receive personal information.
- D. Identify all personal information disclosed during a criminal investigation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Privacy Shield Principles, an organization that self-certifies under the Privacy Shield Framework must provide individuals with the choice to opt out of the disclosure of their personal information to a third party or the use of their personal information for a purpose that is materially different from the purpose for which it was originally collected or subsequently authorized by the individual. To facilitate this choice, the organization must inform the individual of the type or identity of the third parties to which it discloses personal information and the purposes for which it does so. The organization must also provide a readily available and affordable independent recourse mechanism to investigate and resolve complaints and disputes regarding its compliance with the Privacy Shield Principles. If the organization transfers personal information to a third party acting as an agent, it must ensure that the agent provides at least the same level of privacy protection as is required by the Privacy Shield Principles and that it takes reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure that the agent effectively processes the personal information transferred in a manner consistent with the organization's obligations under the Privacy Shield Principles. References:

* Privacy Shield Principles, section II. Choice Principle and section III. Accountability for Onward Transfer Principle

* [IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide], p. 67-68, section 3.2.1 and p. 69-70, section 3.2.2

* [IAPP CIPP/US Body of Knowledge], p. 15-16, section C.1.b and p. 16-17, section C.1.c

NEW QUESTION # 177

In 2012, the White House and the FTC both issued reports advocating a new approach to privacy enforcement that can best be described as what?

- A. Self-regulatory.
- B. Harm-based.
- **C. Comprehensive.**
- D. Notice and choice.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In 2012, the White House released a report titled "Consumer Data Privacy in a Networked World:

A Framework for Protecting Privacy and Promoting Innovation in the Global Digital Economy", which proposed a Consumer Privacy Bill of Rights based on the Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs). The report called for a comprehensive privacy framework that would apply to all commercial sectors and all personal data, regardless of the technology or business model involved. The report also urged Congress to enact legislation to implement the framework and empower the FTC to enforce it. Similarly, the FTC released a report titled "Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change:

